查询MIC5203-2.8BM5供应商

MIC5203

µCap™ 80mA Low-Dropout Voltage Regulator

General Description

The MIC5203 is a µCap™ 80mA linear voltage regulator with very low dropout voltage (typically 20mV at light loads and 300mV at 80mA) and very low ground current (225µA at 20mA output), offering better than 3% initial accuracy with a logic-compatible enable input.

The µCap™ regulator design is optimized to work with low-value, low-cost ceramic capacitors. The outputs typically require only 0.47µF of output capacitance for stability.

Designed especially for hand-held, battery-powered devices, the MIC5203 can be controlled by a CMOS or TTL compatible logic signal. When disabled, power consumption drops nearly to zero. If on-off control is not required, the enable pin may be tied to the input for 3-terminal operation. The ground current of the MIC5203 increases only slightly in dropout, further prolonging battery life. Key MIC5203 features include current limiting, overtemperature shutdown, and protection against reversed battery.

The MIC5203 is available in 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 3.6V, 3.8V, 4.0V, 4.5V, 4.75V, and 5.0V fixed voltages. Other voltages are available; contact Micrel for details.

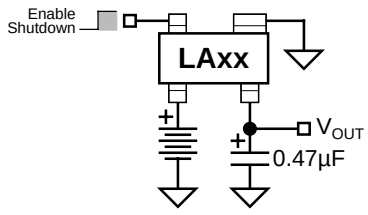
Features

- Tiny 4-lead and 5-lead surface-mount packages
- Wide Selection of output voltages
- Guaranteed 80mA output
- Low quiescent current
- Low dropout voltage
- Tight load and line regulation
- Low temperature coefficient
- Current and thermal limiting
- Reversed input polarity protection
- Zero off-mode current
- Logic-controlled shutdown
- Stability with low-ESR ceramic capacitors

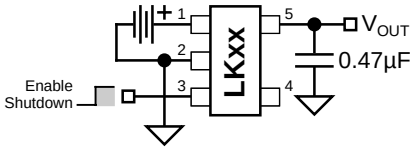
Applications

- Cellular telephones
- Laptop, notebook, and palmtop computers
- Battery-powered equipment
- Bar code scanners
- SMPS post-regulator/dc-to-dc modules
- High-efficiency linear power supplies

Typical Applications



SOT-143 Version



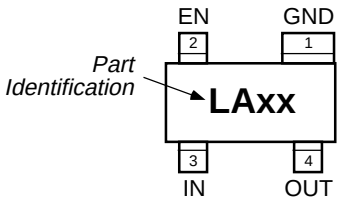
SOT-23-5 Version

Ordering Information

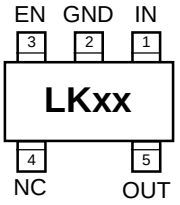
Part Number	Marking	Voltage	Junction Temp. Range	Package
MIC5203-3.0BM4	LA30	3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-3.3BM4	LA33	3.3V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-3.6BM4	LA36	3.6V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-3.8BM4	LA38	3.8V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-4.0BM4	LA40	4.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-4.5BM4	LA45	4.5V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-4.7BM4	LA47	4.75V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-5.0BM4	LA50	5.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-143
MIC5203-2.8BM5	LA28	2.8V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-3.0BM5	LK30	3.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-3.3BM5	LK33	3.3V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-3.6BM5	LK36	3.6V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-3.8BM5	LK38	3.8V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-4.0BM5	LK40	4.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-4.5BM5	LK45	4.5V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-4.7BM5	LK47	4.75V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5
MIC5203-5.0BM5	LK50	5.0V	–40°C to +125°C	SOT-23-5

Other voltages available. Contact Micrel for details.

Pin Configuration



SOT-143 (M4)



SOT-23-5 (M5)

Pin Description

Pin Number SOT-143	Pin Number SOT-23-5	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	2	GND	Ground
2	3	EN	Enable (Input): TTL/CMOS compatible control input. Logic high = enabled; logic low or open = shutdown.
3	1	IN	Supply Input
	4	NC	Not internally connected.
4	5	OUT	Regulator Output

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) ..... –20V to +20V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) ..... –20V to +20V
Power Dissipation (P_D) ..... Internally Limited
Storage Temperature Range (T_S) ..... –60°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.) ..... 260°C

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

Input Voltage (V_{IN}) ..... 2.5V to 16V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) ..... 0V to V_{IN}
Junction Temperature Range ..... –40°C to +125°C
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ..... **Note 3**

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_L = 1mA$; $C_L = 0.47\mu F$; $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$; $T_J = 25°C$, **bold** values indicate $–40°C \leq T_J \leq +125°C$; unless noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_O	Output Voltage Accuracy		–3 **–4**		3 **4**	% %
$\Delta V_O/\Delta T$	Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient	**Note 4**		**50**	**200**	ppm/°C
$\Delta V_O/V_O$	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 16V		0.008	0.3 **0.5**	% %
$\Delta V_O/V_O$	Load Regulation	I_L = 0.1mA to 80mA, **Note 5**		0.08	0.3 **0.5**	% %
$V_{IN}–V_O$	Dropout Voltage, **Note 6**	I_L = 100µA		20		mV
		I_L = 20mA		200	**350**	mV
		I_L = 50mA		250		mV
		I_L = 80mA		300	**600**	mV
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4V$ (shutdown)		0.01	10	µA
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current, **Note 7**	I_L = 100µA, $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$ (active)		180		µA
		I_L = 20mA, $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$ (active)		225	**750**	µA
		I_L = 50mA, $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$ (active)		850		µA
		I_L = 80mA, $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$ (active)		1800	**3000**	µA
I_{GNDDO}	Ground Pin Current at Dropout	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nominal)} – 0.5V$, **Note 7**		200	**300**	µA
I_{LIMIT}	Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		180	**250**	mA
$\Delta V_{O/}\Delta P_D$	Thermal Regulation	**Note 8**		0.05		%/W
Enable Input						
V_{IL}	Enable Input Voltage Level	logic Low (off)			**0.6**	µA
V_{IH}		logic high (on)	**2.0**			µA
I_{IL}	Enable Input Current	$V_{IL} \leq 0.6V$		0.01	1	µA
I_{IH}		$V_{IH} \geq 2.0V$		15	**50**	µA

Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.

Note 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

Note 3: The maximum allowable power dissipation at any T_A (ambient temperature) is $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} – T_A) \div \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The θ_{JA} is 250°C/W for the SOT-143 and 220°C/W for the SOT-23-5 mounted on a printed circuit board.

Note 4: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.

Note 5: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 0.1mA to 150mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.

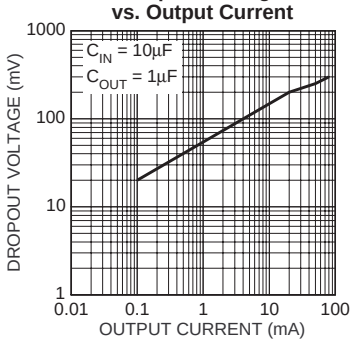
Note 6: Dropout Voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.

Note 7: Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current plus pass transistor base current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.

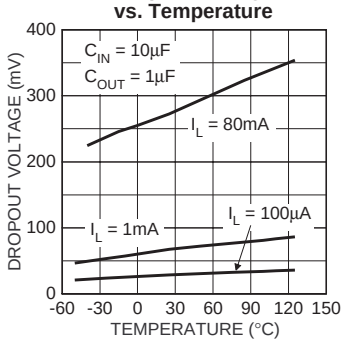
Note 8: Thermal regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at a time “t” after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a 150mA load pulse at V_{IN} = 16V for t = 10ms.

Typical Characteristics

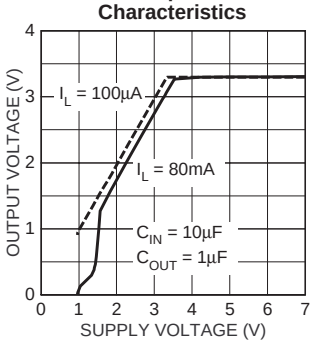
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



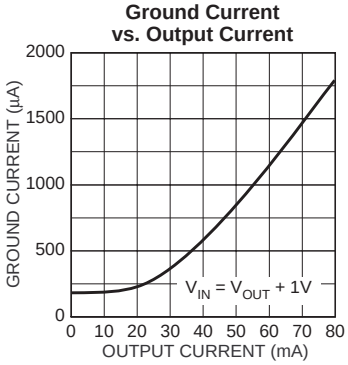
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



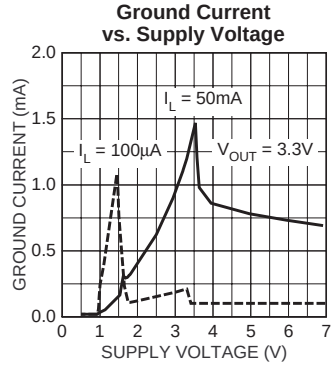
Dropout Characteristics



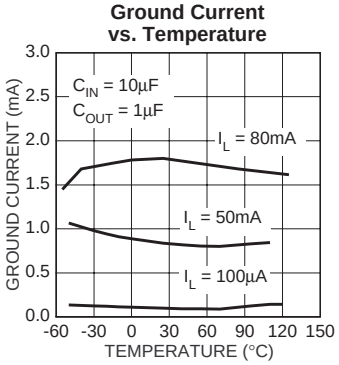
Ground Current vs. Output Current



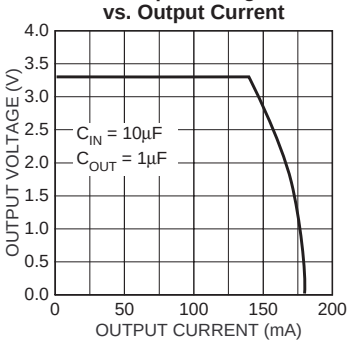
Ground Current vs. Supply Voltage



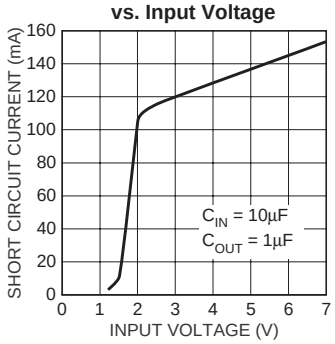
Ground Current vs. Temperature



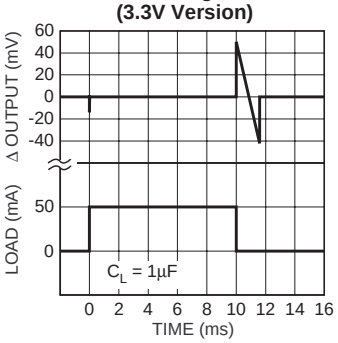
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



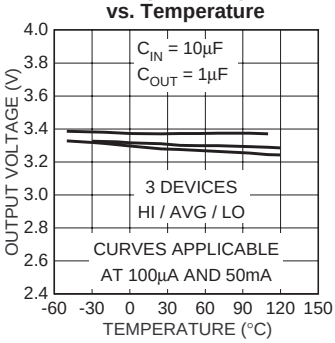
Short Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage



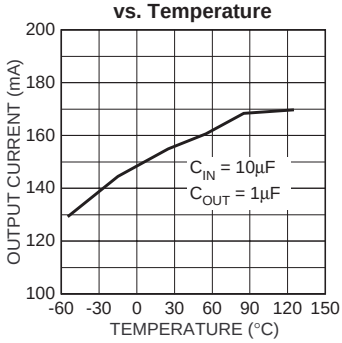
Thermal Regulation (3.3V Version)



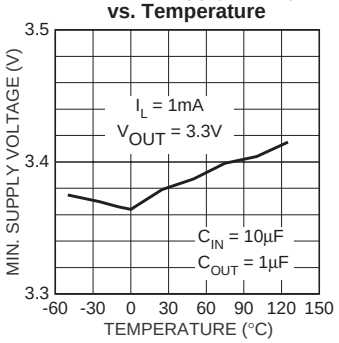
Output Voltage vs. Temperature

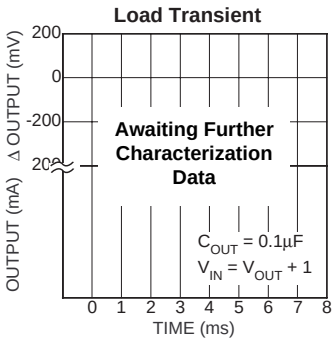


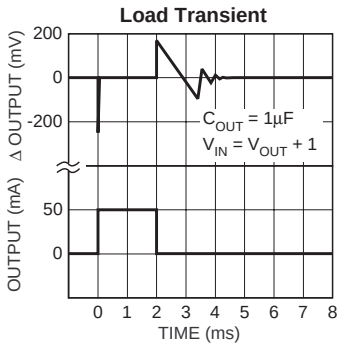
Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature

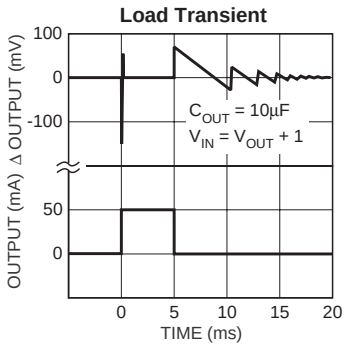


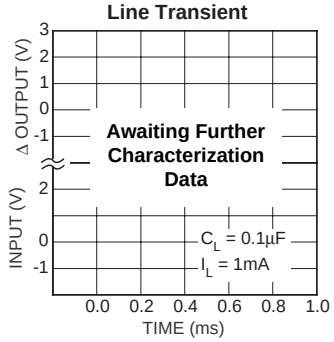
Minimum Supply Voltage vs. Temperature

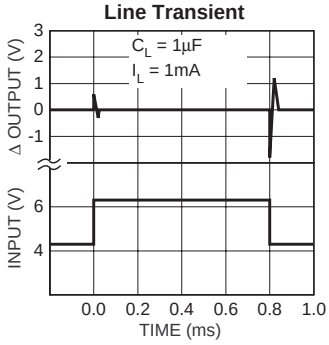


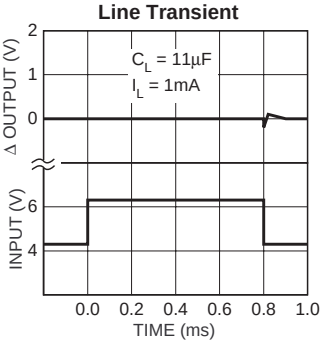

Load Transient
Δ OUTPUT (mV)
OUTPUT (mA)
Awaiting Further Characterization Data
C_{OUT} = 0.1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
TIME (ms)

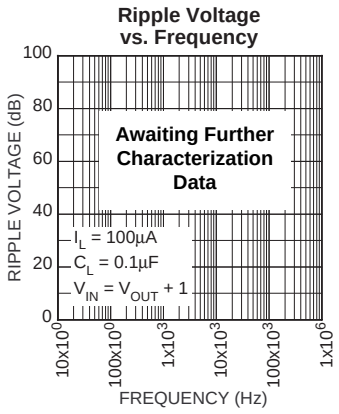

Load Transient
Δ OUTPUT (mV)
OUTPUT (mA)
C_{OUT} = 1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
TIME (ms)

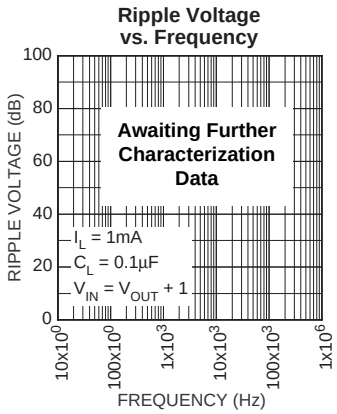

Load Transient
Δ OUTPUT (mV)
OUTPUT (mA)
C_{OUT} = 10µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
TIME (ms)

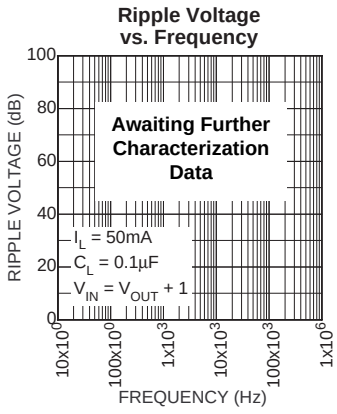

Line Transient
Δ OUTPUT (V)
INPUT (V)
Awaiting Further Characterization Data
C_L = 0.1µF
I_L = 1mA
TIME (ms)

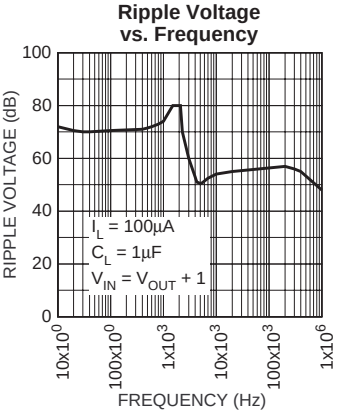

Line Transient
Δ OUTPUT (V)
INPUT (V)
C_L = 1µF
I_L = 1mA
TIME (ms)

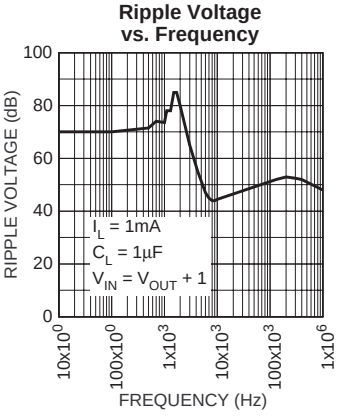

Line Transient
Δ OUTPUT (V)
INPUT (V)
C_L = 11µF
I_L = 1mA
TIME (ms)

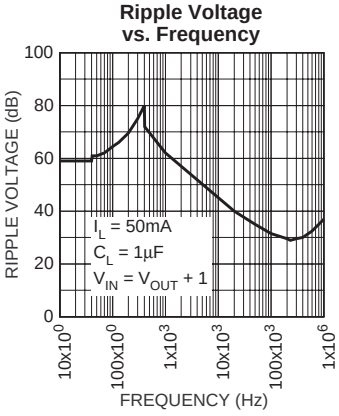

Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
Awaiting Further Characterization Data
I_L = 100µA
C_L = 0.1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)


Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
Awaiting Further Characterization Data
I_L = 1mA
C_L = 0.1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)

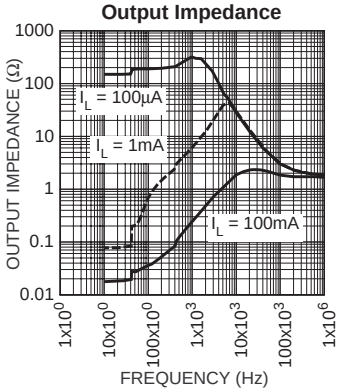

Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
Awaiting Further Characterization Data
I_L = 50mA
C_L = 0.1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)


Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
I_L = 100µA
C_L = 1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)

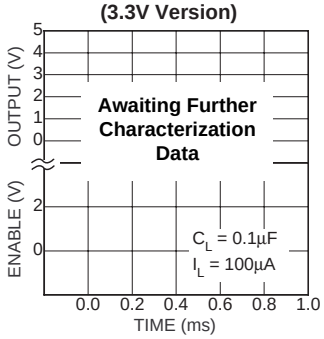

Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
I_L = 1mA
C_L = 1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)


Ripple Voltage vs. Frequency
RIPPLE VOLTAGE (dB)
I_L = 50mA
C_L = 1µF
V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1
FREQUENCY (Hz)

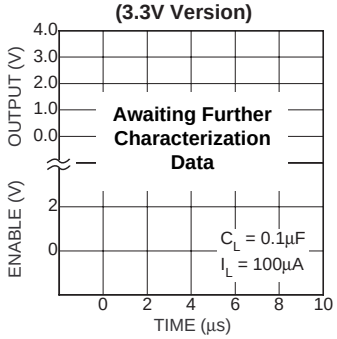
Output Impedance



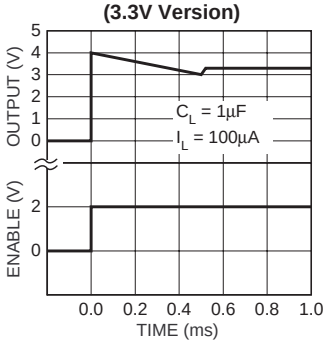
Enable Characteristics (3.3V Version)



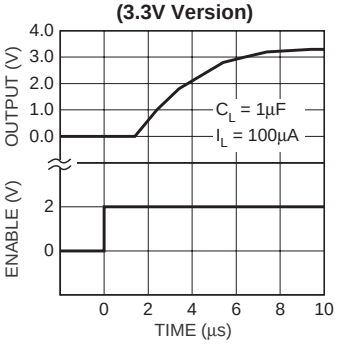
Enable Characteristics (3.3V Version)



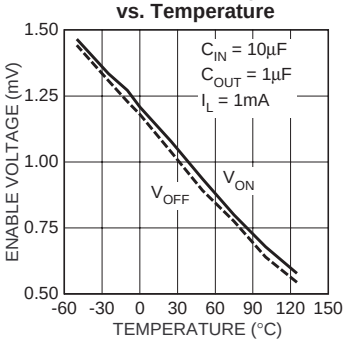
Enable Characteristics (3.3V Version)



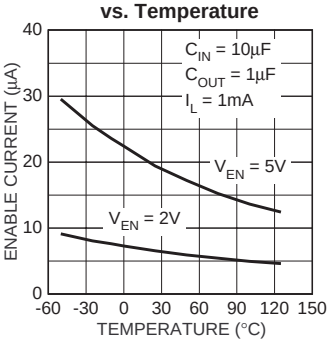
Enable Characteristics (3.3V Version)



Enable Voltage vs. Temperature



Enable Current vs. Temperature



Applications Information

Input Capacitor

A 0.1µF capacitor should be placed from IN to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the input and the ac filter capacitor or when a battery is used as the input.

Output Capacitor

Typical PNP based regulators require an output capacitor to prevent oscillation. The MIC5203 is ultrastable, requiring only 0.47µF of output capacitance for stability. The regulator is stable with all types of capacitors, including the tiny, low-ESR ceramic chip capacitors. The output capacitor value can be increased without limit to improve transient response.

The capacitor should have a resonant frequency above 500kHz. Ceramic capacitors work, but some dielectrics have poor temperature coefficients, which will affect the value of the output capacitor over temperature. Tantalum capacitors are much more stable over temperature, but typically are larger and more expensive. Aluminum electrolytic capacitors will also work, but they have electrolytes that freeze at about –30C°. Tantalum or ceramic capacitors are recommended for operation below –25C°.

No-Load Stability

The MIC5203 will remain stable and in regulation with no load (other than the internal voltage divider) unlike many other voltage regulators. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

Enable Input

The MIC5203 features nearly zero off-mode current. When EN (enable input) is held below 0.6V, all internal circuitry is powered off. Pulling EN high (over 2.0V) re-enables the device and allows operation. EN draws a small amount of current, typically 15µA. While the logic threshold is TTL/CMOS compatible, EN may be pulled as high as 20V, independent of V_{IN}.